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31. SCAPANIA PALUDICOLA Kaalaas & K. Müll. In peat bogs. St. Hubert, *Brother Victorin* 1, 22, August, 1909.
32. SCAPANIA SUBALPINA (Nees) Dumort. On rocks. Table-top Mountain, *J. F. Collins* 4487, August, 1906.
33. SCAPANIA UMBROSA (Schrad.) Dumort. On rotten logs. Tadousac, *A. W. E.* 24, July, 1915.
34. PORELLA PINNATA L. In running water. Montmorency River, *J. Macoun* 7, June, 1905.
35. FRULLANIA OAKESIANA Aust. On trees and rocks. Seal Cove River, Douglastown, *J. F. Collins* 3797, August, 1904; Tadousac, *A. W. E.* 74, 75.

If the four doubtful species in Macoun's Catalogue are excluded it will be seen that all the Quebec species occur also in New England, with the exception of the following three: *Sphenobolus politus*, *S. saxicola*, and *Frullania Bolanderi*. It is probable, in fact, that most of the other species now known from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont await discovery in Quebec. Whether the more northern types, known from Arctic America, Yukon, and Alaska, are likewise to be expected is, of course, uncertain. The occurrence of such species as *Gymnomitrium concinnatum* and *G. corallioides* at Bic, almost at the sea level, is perhaps an indication that other alpine and arctic forms may reach the shores of the St. Lawrence nearer its mouth, but there is no definite evidence as yet to support this idea. According to our present information no exclusively arctic types are known from Quebec, and its hepatic flora might be described as north temperate in character.

When compared with the flora of Europe the only distinctive elements are the five species of *Frullania*, *F. Asagrayana*, *F. Bolanderi*, *F. eboracensis*, *F. Oakesiana*, and *F. Selwyniana*; and the known range of *F. Bolanderi*, as has recently been noted, stretches across North America to the Pacific Coast with an extension to the island of Saghalin in eastern Asia. Possibly the high ratio of endemic species in *Frullania* is associated with the fact that the genus is apparently tropical in origin and comparatively modern.

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DR. HERMANN EDWARD HASSE

CHARLES C. PLITT

In the death of Dr. Hasse, October 29, 1915, lichenology has lost one of its ablest, most enthusiastic, scholarly, and conscientious workers. He was born January 12, 1836, in Freiburg, Saxony. At the age of 9 years he emigrated with his parents to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they established their home. Political discontent was the cause of the emigration. The father, Judge Carl E. Hasse, brought with him a fine library, and the boy grew up in an atmosphere of intelligence. He received his education in the public school. Later, having

decided to become a surgeon, he attended a medical school in St. Louis. Graduating at the medical school at the age of 21, he continued his studies in Europe. He studied at the University of Leipzig, Germany, from 1857 to 1860, then at

Prague, Bohemia, and at the University of Wurzburg, Germany, where the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in 1861.



HERMANN EDWARD HASSE
(Cut loaned by F. T. Andrae)

He then returned to Milwaukee, enlisted, and was commissioned as second assistant surgeon in the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was promoted, becoming surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The next four years he spent in active service with his regiment, taking part in many notable battles and campaigns.

After the war, he entered private practice in Milwaukee. Later, in search for a milder climate, he practised his profession also in Arkansas and Missouri. In 1885 he went with his family to Los Angeles, where he practised until 1888, when he accepted appointment as chief surgeon at the newly-founded Soldiers' Home near Santa Monica. He retained this position seventeen years.

In 1905 he resigned from his position at the Home, and from all active practice, devoting his time

almost wholly to botany, especially to the study of Lichens.

Dr. Hasse was of a very retiring disposition; he was always a lover of the great out-door world. His Civil War diary shows him already interested in botany, but it was not until 1880 that he began collecting an herbarium. This herbarium he sold later to Columbia University, just prior to his specializing in Lichens. His lichenological studies were made during the last twenty years of his life. His vacations (while surgeon at Soldiers' Home) were invariably spent "browsing" in the hills and canyons, or exploring some of the islands near his home, in search of specimens. His repeated visits to out-of-the-way haunts resulted in establishing a friendship with many a recluse, an isolated fisherman, or a lonely shepherd. On the other hand, it was with the greatest difficulty

that he could be dragged to even the most informal social affairs by his family. He derived the keenest pleasure from his botanical correspondence and seemed to feel his lichen friendships were a haven and refuge from all the sordid and petty insincerities of common day dealings. He detested "bluff" and insincerity and was very quick to detect the hypocrisies of ordinary social intercourse. The old soldiers cherished a warm affection for him—"the old Dutch Doc"—feeling sure of his absolute sincerity in caring for their interests. How keenly the city of Santa Monica felt the loss of their old doctor was beautifully shown on the day of his funeral by the lowering of the city flag to half mast in his memory. This tribute is the more interesting when it is borne in mind that Dr. Hasse had practically no conception of "politics," and had never been "prominent" in the usually accepted meaning of this word. It was an unlooked for tribute to his quarter century of being a good neighbor in the fullest sense.

Possibly the only papers ever written by Dr. Hasse besides his "The Lichen Flora of Southern California" are his articles in the *BRYOLOGIST*, nearly all also on Southern California lichens. It is gratifying to learn that these, along with other notes on the lichens of this part of California, are likely to be published—possibly in the form of a supplementary bulletin.

He became a member of the Sullivant Moss Society in 1905; in 1913 he became curator of the Society's Lichen Herbarium. During the three years while he was its curator 1120 additional specimens were added to the herbarium; of this number 397 are from Southern California, collected by Doctor Hasse himself. During his twenty years of lichen study Doctor Hasse discovered many a new and undescribed specimen; many of them were described by himself, but quite a number were named for him, and the specific name "*hassei*" can be observed in a number of California specimens. Dr. Zahlbruckner further honored him by naming a new genus of lichens—*Hassea*.

Besides being a member of the Sullivant Moss Society he was also a member of the Sierra Club and of the Southern California Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Hasse left behind him a fine library consisting of medical and botanical works, and quite a large herbarium.¹ It would indeed be fortunate for Southern California if this fine collection could be kept intact and retained in that part of the state. The botanical works are in the main lichenological.

Following is a list of Dr. Hasse's writings, as far as known:

List of the Lichens of Los Angeles County, California. *Erythea*, March, 1895.

Supplementary List of the Lichens of Los Angeles County, California.

The Lichen Flora of Southern California—Contributions, U. S. National Herbarium. Vol. XVII, Part 1, 1913.

Additions to the Lichen Flora of Southern California.—*BRYOLOGIST* XI, 1908, pp. 6-7.

Same title, No. 2. *BRYOLOGIST* XII, 1909, pp. 101-104.

Same title, No. 3. *BRYOLOGIST* XIII, 1910, pp. 60-62.

¹ Dr. Hasse's herbarium has been recently purchased by Harvard University.

Same title, No. 4. BRYOLOGIST XIII, 1910, pp. 111-112.

Same title, No. 5. BRYOLOGIST XIV, 1911, pp. 2-4.

Same title, No. 6. BRYOLOGIST XIV, 1911, pp. 100-102.

Same title, No. 7. BRYOLOGIST XV, 1912, pp. 45-48.

Same title, No. 8. BRYOLOGIST XVI, 1913, pp. 1-2.

A New *Reinkella* from Mexico—*R. Parishii* Hasse. BRYOLOGIST XVII, 1914, pp. 45-46.

Addition to the Lichen Flora of Southern California. No. 9. BRYOLOGIST XVII, 1914, pp. 61-63.

A New Species of *Blastenia*. BRYOLOGIST XVII, 1914, p. 92.

Additions to the Lichen Flora of Southern California. No. 10. BRYOLOGIST, XVIII, 1915, pp. 22-23.

Same title, No. 11. BRYOLOGIST XVIII, 1915, pp. 76-78. 92-94.

Dr. Hasse lived with his wife at his home in Santa Monica, where death came after a short illness. Besides his widow five children survive.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 11, 1915

SHORTER NOTES

The mosses that the late John B. Leiberger collected in the Philippines and in Hawaii are enumerated in the Torrey Bulletin for October¹ last. The list includes 57 species from the Philippines with three new species and one new combination, while of the three Hawaiian species listed two are new.

In the same issue of the Bulletin, R. Heber Howe, Jr.² gives a descriptive list with keys, historical notes, and ranges of the three species of *Teloschistes* recognized. The same author has also recently published a study of the genus *Cetraria*³ containing descriptions of six species, key, synonymy, and maps illustrative of the distribution.

We have already had occasion to mention the series of studies upon the Norse mosses that are being issued by Dr. Hagen of the Natural History Museum at Trondhjem. The latest one to arrive contains an account of the Polytrichaceae⁴ which is of especial interest to North American students on account of the many species common to the two regions. All critical notes, of which there are many, are in French which greatly facilitates reference. There is an account of the morphological peculiarities of the family, with especial reference to the epiphragm and peristome, followed by keys and descriptive matter for

¹ R. S. Williams. Mosses of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands collected by the late John B. Leiberger. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club. 42: 571-577. (1915).

² R. Heber Howe, Jr. The Genus *Teloschistes* in North America. Bull. Torrey Club. 42: 579-583. figs. 1, 2. (1915).

³ R. Heber Howe, Jr. The Genus *Cetraria* as represented in the United States and Canada. Torrey. 15: 213-230. figs. 1-10. (1915).

⁴ Forarbejer til en Norsk Løvmosflora. xix. Polytrichaceae. Kgl. Norsk Vidensk. sels. Skrifter. 1913. No. 1. pages 1-77. figs. 1, 2. (Oct. 10, 1914).